104-10178-10377

# Ray's Lawyer Says He May Quit Case

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Arthur Hanes Sr. said in court yesterday that he may have to withdraw as James Earl Ray's lawyer.

"Serious difficulties have arisen between me and my client on the best way to handle this defense," Ray's chief counsel said without elaboration.

Hanes, former Birmingham, Ala., mayor, was retained by Ray before Ray was extradited from England and held in Memphis in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Hanes was in court yesterday for a hearing in which a committee of lawyers recommended that he and two newsmen and a private detective be held in contempt of court on grounds they violated an order prohibiting prejudicial news statements in connection with the Ray case.

The hearing was continued until Monday.

Ray charged with the assassination of King in Memphis on April 4, is scheduled to go on trial Nov. 12. He was arrested in England.

Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle appointed the committee recommended that Hanes; Renfro Hays, a private investigator retained by Hanes, and reporters Charles Edmundson of the Commercial Appeal and Roy Reddick of the Press-Scimitar be cited.

Armistead Gray, attorney for the two reporters, told Battle the hearing pitted the constitutional guarantees of free speech and a free press against the guarantees of a fair trial.

He argued the newsmen were not guilty under the 1st and 14th amendments to the Constitution.

JFK ACT RELEASE

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201-6532792

NY SEP 13 1968

# News Violations Charged to Four On Ray Trial

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Two newspapermen, a lawyer and a private detective have been ordered to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court for violating a ban on out-of-courtroom news statements in the case of James Earl Ray.

Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle, who is scheduled to hear Ray's trial on charges of killing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., issued the show cause orders yesterday.

Battle ordered the four men, including Ray's chief defense counsel, Arthur J. Hanes Sr., of Birmingham, Ala., to appear before him Sept. 27.

In addition to Hanes, those cited were Renfro T. Hays, a private detective working for Hanes, and Charles Edmundson of the Memphis Commercial Appeal and Roy Hamilton of the Memphis Press-Scimitar.

Battle took action after receiving a "petition for contempt" by a committee of seven attorneys he named to monitor what is being reported about the Ray case. Ray is scheduled to go on trial Nov. 12.

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201-0832752

Ray Suspected Killer, Called Escape Risk

19 Sep 68

By Jerry Gibson
Chicago Daily News Service

A 1966 psychiatric report on accused assassin James Earl Ray described him as a man "who sought help because he feared he might some day get into serious difficulties."

Ray underwent extensive mental tests in 1966 after his second unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Missouri State Prison, where he was serving 20 years for armed robbery.

The psychiatrist who studied Ray, Dr. Henry V. Guhlman Jr., said Ray felt "his escape attempt was the result of undue anxiety and tension with the need to actually do something" about it.

"He is fearful that this might lead into more serious difficulties," Guhlman said of the man accused of shooting the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on April 4 in Memphis.

In a report to the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole, Guhlman described Ray as an "obsessive, compulsive personality," beset by overpowering fears of harm.

He said Ray felt that potential danger could be warded off only by going through certain "ritualistic" acts.

"These various fears confront him from time to time and in a typical obsessive compulsive way, he feels that he must do certain things" to save himself from harm, Guhlman said.

"For instance, he describes a feeling of fear that can be alleviated if he takes a glass of water he is drinking and sets it on the table and moves it back and forth several times.

The report implied that Ray was driven by these unnamed fears to try to break out of the fortress-like prison at Jefferson City, Mo.

Ray finally escaped April 23, 1967, on his third try, by hiding in a box on the back of an outbound bakery truck.

In the report, prepared four months before Ray's successful escape, Guhlman said his "basic problem revolves around what appears to be an increasingly severe obsessive compulsive trend."

(The 1967 Layman's Dictionary of Psychiatry defines obsessive compulsive as behavior "marked by ritualism and by preoccupation with a single idea or desire.")

Guhlman noted that Ray had requested an examination by an independent psychiatrist, and Guhlman recommended approval of this, saying he was "in need of psychiatric help."

Guhlman reported "no evidence of delusions, hallucinations or paranoid ideas," but noted "a rather deep underlying obsessive compulsive personality trend which he has really never discussed at length with anyone."

"This is not psychotic in nature, but severely neurotic," the psychiatrist said. He expressed strong doubts that Ray was parole material at that time.

Guhlman called his subject an "interesting and rather complicated individual." He said Ray used such technical terms as "solar plexus, tachycardia and intracranial" in describing his aches and pains.

"When we commented that these were rather large words (Ray) reported that he had been reading up in the medical literature," Guhlman said.

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201-0832732

WP SEP 19 1968

Associated Press

Ray on way to jail cell in Memphis July 18.

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THE WASHINGTON POST
16 AUG 1968

## Ray Book

MEMPHIS — The man charged with murder in the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has contracted with an author to write his biography.

James Earl Ray, awaiting trial, on Nov. 12 has hired William Bradford Huie of Hartselle, Ala., who arrived here Wednesday with Arthur J. Hanes, the Birmingham attorney who will defend Ray.

Huie said he also has a contract with Hanes for material to be used in the Ray story. He said Ray has given him 10,000 hand-written words with which to start the book.

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## REPORTING

### The Price of James Earl Ray

William Bradford Huie boasts of "one distinction. I guess I've paid more money to more murderers than any reporter in history." Freelancer Huie has other distinctions as well, but it is true that he uses money, lavishly if necessary, to get his story. Nobody was ever convicted for the murder of 14-year-old Emmett Till in Mississippi in 1955, but Huie paid enough to get a complete account of the crime for *Look* magazine. Three years ago, Huie disclosed the facts in the case of the murder of the three civil rights workers in Neshoba County, Miss. After a few midnight meetings with greedy Ku Klux Klan informers, he reconstructed the event for the New York Herald Tribune.

Once again, Huie has shown that money in the right hands pays off. Under the cautious eye of Attorney Arthur Hanes, James Earl Ray, the accused killer of Martin Luther King Jr., is telling his life story to Huie. In exchange, Huie is financing Ray's defense. So far, Huie has not been permitted to see Ray, but he has received some 20,000 handwritten words, which he is exhaustively checking out. Ray may or may not be involved, but Huie has become convinced that a conspiracy led to the murder. Huie plans to publish one article before Ray's trial next November, then follow up with a book. "People don't like this way of operating," says Huie. "I don't like it much either. But I don't know any other way to get the truth."

JIM HOLLIFIELD—LIFE ON ATLANTA

HUIE (RIGHT) & RAY'S ATTORNEY
*Passion, persistence and self-defense.*

**Capricious Execution.** Besides money, Huie makes use of a fierce persistence and an equally intense passion for the underdog. He is an aggressive, blunt-spoken reporter who makes it clear that no one is going to put anything over on him. When he does business with the sordid characters who sell him stories, he tells them: "One damn lie and the whole deal is off." And few facts in Huie's exposés have ever been disproved.

It took five years of digging, but he finally unearthed the details in the case of the only U.S. serviceman executed for desertion in World War II. His book, *The Execution of Private Slovik*, was a fascinating account of how the military capriciously singled out this private, among thousands of deserters, to serve as an example. Then they thought better of it and hushed up the whole affair. Equally compelling was *The Hiroshima Pilot*, in which Huie demolished the myth that B-29 Commander Claude Eatherly remorsefully turned to a life of crime after dropping the atom bomb on Hiroshima. Eatherly, Huie showed, had not even flown in the mission over Hiroshima, and his guilt feelings developed years later under the encouragement of ban-the-bomb propagandists.

In recent years, Huie has been preoccupied with civil rights. As an eighth-generation Southerner, he feels an obligation toward Negroes, and he wants to be proud of his home region. After many years of traveling, he now lives where he was born, in Hartselle, a town of 8,000 in north central Alabama. "There is a decency about people here," he says. He was happy with the racial progress that was being made in Alabama until George Wallace became Governor. "I suppose the reason I keep involved is that I resent Wallace's effort to turn back the clock."

To flaunt that attitude in Alabama is asking for trouble, so Huie takes precautions. He and his wife Ruth live in a house that is designed for self-defense. Every room has an outside exit. Spotlights have been placed on the roof, on the patio, on the lawn. Many of them can be turned on at Huie's bedside. "There are no shadows around this house at night," he says. The house is also equipped with three Remington riot guns, one for the use of guests. Huie, a crack shot, also has a riot gun fastened to the front seat of his car. "I try to be prudent, remembering how Medgar Evers was murdered," he says, referring to the Mississippi civil rights leader who was shot in the back while returning home one night.

After Huie denounced Wallace on a lecture tour in 1964, the Governor went on television to tongue-lash the writer. Getting the message, racists made abusive phone calls. For four nights, a procession of cars drove slowly around his block while Huie stood by the window with his riot gun. In July, when a cross was burned on his lawn, he wired Governor Albert Brewer, pointing out that since Wallace is given state protection, his enemies should have it too. Brewer agreed to give him what he wanted, and now the local police provide frequent patrolling.

Huie knows that the Ray assignment is a possibly dangerous one. He hopes it will be his last. He would prefer to write novels now that at 57, he feels time is growing short. He has already written five, most recently, *The Klansman*, a powerful portrait of a Southern sheriff who is pulled one way by the Klan, the other way by his better instincts; the Klan wins. Huie also hopes that movies will be made of some of his civil rights books. "One of the great tragedies is that we've never had realistic films about race hatred in the U.S.," he says. At the moment, a small studio is making preparations to film Huie's book about the Neshoba murders, *Three Lives for Mississippi*. Before the film could be made, however, Huie once again had to go through the distasteful experience of shelling out money to scruffy Klansmen, who then signed releases for portrayal rights. He is confident that the result will be worth it. "If films like this are done with the imagination of *Bonnie and Clyde*, you can really move people."



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LOS ANGELES TIMES

PAUL COATES AUG 7 1968

# Eric Galt's Trail--and Some Puzzling Angles

Come with me along a winding trail that, unfortunately, ends in the curve of a question mark.

When Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated, I was in Puerto Vallarta, Mex., where I have many compadres. Among them are Mexican artist Manuel Lepe, his wife, Laura, and her sister, Susana Quiroz, who manages the Hotel Tropicana.

On the day I was leaving, we had a farewell luncheon and, naturally, our conversation dealt with the tragedy in Memphis and with the rumor, then current, that the killer had fled to the nearby town of Mazatlan—a rumor fed by the sudden appearance of a Mexican Coast Guard cutter that anchored in the bay and whose sailors, armed with rifles, were patrolling the beaches.

I recall somebody's saying, "Puerto Vallarta is the least likely place for a wanted man to hide out in Mexico. The American colony here is very clannish. They'd notice a stranger immediately and find out all about him."

That theory seems ironical now. You see, Eric Galt was in Puerto Vallarta.

I learned recently that some three weeks after I left, a couple of FBI agents visited the town. At the Rio Hotel, they showed a sketch of the wanted man and asked if he had stayed there. The manager remembered the man and volunteered the information that he had been a guest in the hotel.

He gave the agents a registration card, signed "Eric S. Galt."

Then, the FBI men went to the Tropicana Hotel and asked Susana if she would look through her records and find Galt's registration. They said they knew he had stayed there. She checked and confirmed that he had. Only, this time, he had registered as "Eric Galt" with no middle initial.

I obtained duplicates of the registration slips from both hotels. They show that the man representing himself as Galt had checked into the Rio on Oct. 10, 1967, and later moved to the Tropicana, where he stayed until Nov. 13.

He claimed U.S. nationality and had listed his residence as: 2003 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. This, as we now know, is the address of the boarding-house where James Earl Ray, alias Galt, had rented a room until early October last year.

Hotel "Tropicana"
Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, México.

NOMBRE COMPLETO / FULL NAME: Eric S. Galt
PROFESSION / OCCUPATION: Engineer-publicist
DOMICILIO / ADDRESS: 2003 Highland Ave
CIUDAD / CITY: Birmingham ESTADO / STATE: Alabama
PAIS / COUNTRY: U.S.
FECHA ENTRADA / ARRIVAL DATE: Nov. 7 FECHA SALIDA / DEPARTURE DATE: Nov. 13
FIRMA / SIGNATURE: Eric Galt

Employes of both hotels have vague recollections of the man, whom they describe as "quiet," but they distinctly remember his car — a 1966 white Mustang.

Now, I find myself asking a lot of puzzling questions.

- Why did Ray-Galt, the man accused of plotting Martin Luther King's murder, leave Birmingham and go to Mexico six months before Memphis?
- And why did an escaped convict on the lam drive a white Mustang, a car that might have attracted attention in Puerto Vallarta? Was it just bungling, or part of a carefully planned conspiracy?
- Was this really Ray-Galt, or some other man acting as a decoy?

The answers, of necessity, would just be conjecture. But, in Friday's column, I'll explore them.

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## TRIALS

### A Very Important Prisoner

With the wrapped-in-cotton care normally accorded to precious art works, James Earl Ray was flown to Memphis last week to stand trial for the murder of Martin Luther King.

A bulletproof vest hung over his plaid shirt and his legs were encased in armored trousering when he was led, handcuffed, from a 6½-ton armored van into Shelby County jail at dawn. A score of deputies with riot guns formed a defensive perimeter. Ray was hustled to an air-conditioned cell on the jail's third floor. Heavy steel plates block cell windows. Closed-circuit television cameras monitor all movements. Prison trusties who ran elevators have been replaced by sheriff's officers.

*The Straight Word.* Such massive protection is more than justified. There is widespread speculation that King's death was plotted by conspirators who are still free. "He won't finish that trial," a Memphis underworldling warned last week. "He's not going to get on that witness chair—and that's the straight word."

Although it will probably be months until he faces trial before Memphis Judge W. Preston Battle, a tough, independent-minded jurist, Ray seemed almost in a hurry to return to the U.S. Abandoning his effort to appeal a British extradition order that seemed doomed to failure anyway, he was spirited by night from grimy Wandsworth Prison to Lakenheath Air Base 76 miles from London for his nonstop flight to Memphis.

The secret move left his attorney, Arthur V. Hanes, fuming. He had wanted to go along, said Hanes, because F.B.I. agents aboard the U.S. Air Force jet might question Ray (the F.B.I. said that the four agents escorting Ray had not spoken to him). "The case against this boy is full of holes," sneered Hanes, "and I've got a few bombshells that we're going to drop into those holes." Just what they were, Hanes would not—or could not—say.

RAY ARRIVING AT MEMPHIS JAIL
*In a hurry to get home.*

JUL 26 1973

211-0532732

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